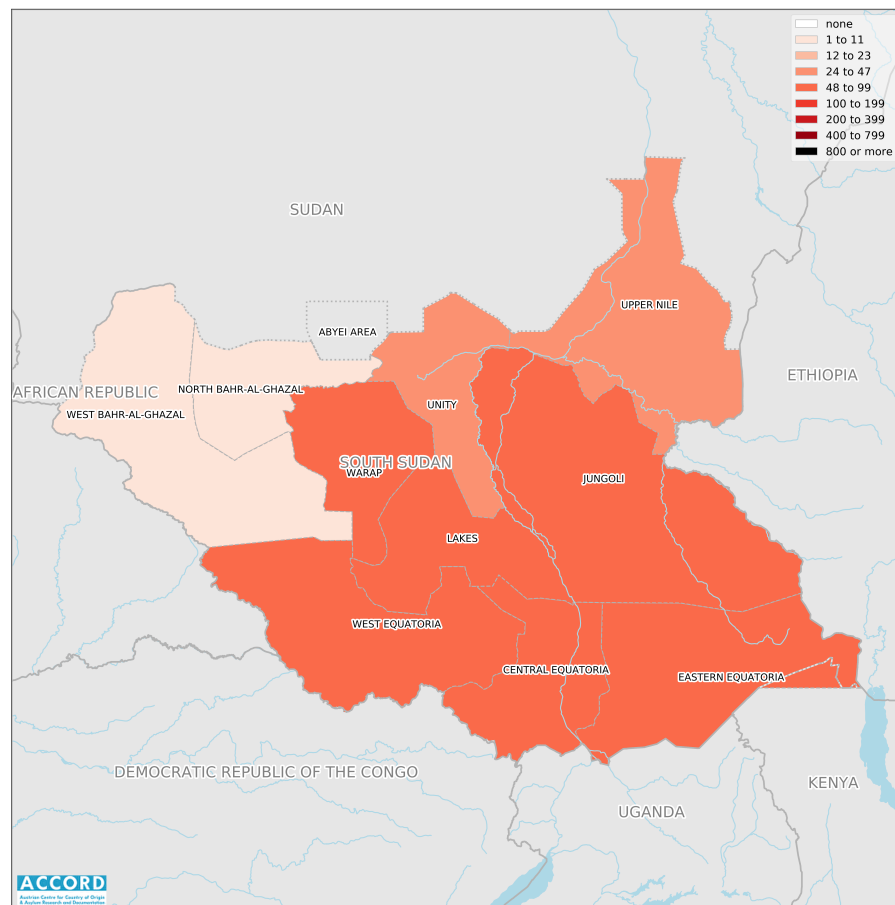


# SOUTH SUDAN, YEAR 2021:

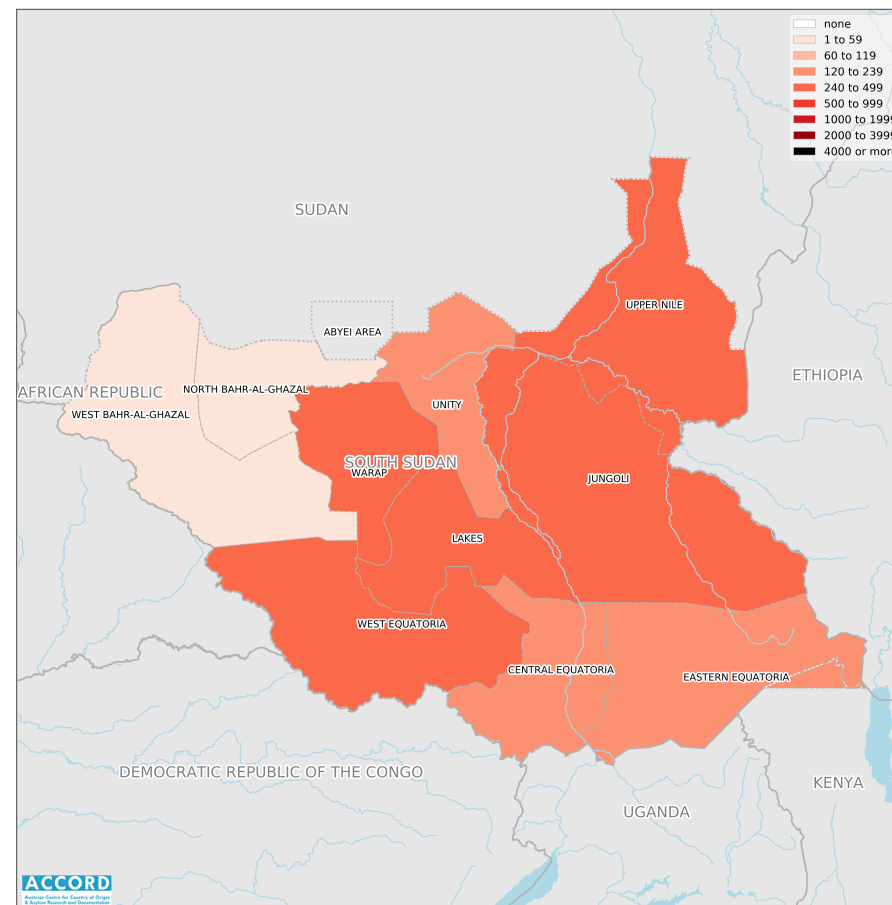
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 8 June 2022

## Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



## Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, 6 May 2018a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, 6 May 2018b](#); Abyei Area: [SSNBS, 1 December 2008](#); Ilemi triangle status and South Sudan/Sudan border status: [UN Cartographic Section, October 2011](#); incident data: [ACLED, 20 May 2022](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

## Contents

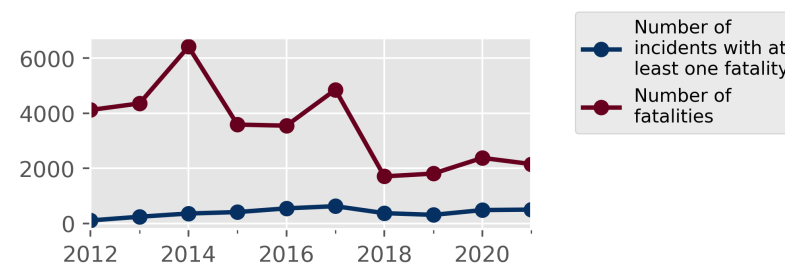
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from 2012 to 2021	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	6

## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Violence against civilians	447	299	937
Battles	310	195	1203
Strategic developments	64	1	2
Protests	30	0	0
Riots	30	7	9
Explosions / Remote violence	5	2	5
Total	886	504	2156

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 20 May 2022).

## Development of conflict incidents from 2012 to 2021



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 20 May 2022).

## Methodology

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, South Sudan being among them. ACLED researchers collect event data from a variety of sources and code them by date, location, agent, and event type.

Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available, secondary reports. It may therefore underestimate the volume of events. Fatality data particularly is vulnerable to bias and inaccurate reporting, and ACLED states to use the most conservative estimate available. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("3" or "10" for plural fatalities, depending on the context; "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see [www.acleddata.com](http://www.acleddata.com) and [Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010](#).

Based on this data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents and publishes them on [ecoi.net](http://ecoi.net) to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

It is advised to employ extreme caution when using fatality numbers.

Assessments of the security situation should not be based solely on quantitative analysis of event data.

Note: Administrative divisions (based on GADM data) are outdated and are reflected as of before the October 2015 reform.

Data on incidents in the Abyei area are not included in this overview.

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other

sources if necessary. Incidents are mapped to GADM provinces using the provinces in ACLED data. Province names and borders may differ between ACLED and GADM. Incidents that could not be located are ignored. The numbers included in this overview might therefore differ from the original ACLED data. ACLED uses varying degrees of geographic precision for the individual incidents, depending on what level of detail is reported. Thus, towns may represent the wider region in which an incident occurred, or the provincial capital may be used if only the province is known. Erroneous location data, especially due to identical place names, cannot be fully excluded.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battles, violence against civilians, remote violence, riots/protests, non-violent strategic activities. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019  
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[https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED\\_FAQs-Fatalities-Methodology\\_v1\\_February-2020.pdf](https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ACLED_FAQs-Fatalities-Methodology_v1_February-2020.pdf)
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## Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Central Equatoria	141	53	160
Eastern Equatoria	123	78	175
Jungoli	122	73	341
Lakes	110	86	335
North Bahr-al-Ghazal	30	11	22
Unity	67	42	156
Upper Nile	72	38	258
Warap	84	54	326
West Bahr-al-Ghazal	14	3	3
West Equatoria	123	66	380

## Localization of conflict incidents

**Note:** The following list is an overview of the incident data included in the ACLED dataset. More details are available in the actual dataset (date, location data, event type, involved actors, information sources, etc.). The data's precision varies among the incidents: a town may represent a region, or the provincial capital may be used if the precise location of an incident is unknown. In the following list, the names of event locations are taken from ACLED, while the administrative region names are taken from GADM data which serves as the basis for the maps above.

In **Central Equatoria**, 141 incidents killing 160 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aru, Bereka, Bilpam, Darape, Duduru, Gamichi, Ganji, Guar, Gulumbi, Gumbiri, Gumbo, Gurei, Jabur,**

**Jalang, Jebel Teman, Jominakinda, Juba, Kadara, Kagwada, Kangiri, Kasire 2, Kelang, Kengwe, Killiong, Kimba, Kojiko, Koli, Kopera, Kuda, Kuda South, Kurangeref, Lainya, Lataya, Latta, Liggi, Limbe, Limuro, Lire, Livolo, Logo, Logwili, Loka, Loka Round, Loka West, Lokurubang, Lomilikin, Man Karo, Mogiri, Mongiling, Morobo, Mukaya, Mundu, Munuki, Murusu, Nesitu, Ngerjebi, Nyaporo, Nyori, Ombachi, Ombasi, Pabanga, Payawa, Rasolo, Rego, Rengo, Rock City, Rombur, Sherikat, Sirsiri, Sokare, Tambur, Terekeka, Teteramon, Tongping, Tukudungwen, Wonduruba, Wuji, Wundukari, Yapa, Yari, Yei, Yembe.**

In **Eastern Equatoria**, 123 incidents killing 175 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ame, Amica, Botie, Camp 15, Chabong, Chorokol, Chukudum, Haforiere, Hiwa, Hiyala, Iboni, Ikotos, Ikwa, Ilieu, Ilii, Iluhum, Italak, Kapoeta, Katiakin, Kikilai, Kiliu, Kimotong, Laurus, Lobira, Lofiriha, Lohila, Lohira, Lojiong, Lokila, Lokuti, Lokwamor, Lolere, Loming, Lonyori, Loronyo, Lotuhoyaha, Loturuch, Lowereng, Marakeng, Mekajik, Moli, Mura Lopit, Muragatika, Nadapal, Nakwa, Naminitiot, Namorunyang, Napak, Narus, Natipir, Nawoyapeta, New Keny, New Site, Ngutube, Nimule, Obule, Oguruny, Owiny Kibul, Pageri, Poger, Riwoto, Tabur, Tabwor, Talla, Titomei, Torit, Tseretenya, Warcha, Welamoi.**

In **Jungoli**, 122 incidents killing 341 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Akobo, Anyidi, Ayod, Banyjur, Bebusen, Bor, Burmath, Canal, Char Akau, Dengjok, Denyufilo, Duk Padiet, Duk Payuel, Famwangkwan, Fankur, Fatitet, Gadiang, Goani, Gumuruk, Gwar, Kaikuiny, Khorwai, Kier, Kongor, Koromak, Lankien, Likuangole, Malithor, Manyeran, Mayen Akhoi, Motot, Nanaam, Nejang, New Fangak, Nyirol, Nyium, Okadi, Onem, Otallo, Paborkoi, Pagak, Pagook, Paguir, Pajimar, Pajut, Pakam, Palouny, Pamai, Panyagor, Panyok, Pariak, Pathuei, Patuet, Pibor, Pieri, Pochalla, Thiangwei, Tut, Verteth, Waat, Walgak, Wau, Werbior, Werkok, Yuai.**

In **Lakes**, 110 incidents killing 335 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abei Cok, Abiei Ngong, Abiriu, Achod, Aciminti, Aduel, Advok, Agany, Agngrial, Akot, Akuac, Alel, Aloor, Aluak-Luak, Amatnhom, Amieth, Amongpiny, Angoot, Anuol, Atiaba, Bahr Aguoc, Bunagok, Cuei Adukan, Cuei-Cok, Cueibet, Duony, Gurakjok, Jongjak, Kabur, Kalthok, Kunyuk, Mabor Duang (Billing boma), Mabor Duang (Thonic boma), Mabui, Majok, Malek, Malueel, Mangar, Maper, Mayath, Mayelic, Mayom, Mayom Cuei, Naam, Nyang, Pacong, Pagarau, Pagoor, Paloc, Powing, Pul Akot, Pultit, Ramayang, Rual Agot, Rumbek, Tiap Tiap, Tilkwoin, Tokamuk, Yar, Yirol.

In **North Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 30 incidents killing 22 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Agok, Ariath, Aweil, Daang, Gok Machar, Gori, Kiir Adem, Lieth, Malualkon, Mayom-akec, Pamat, Panamada, Rum Dong, Warchuei (Majak Baai payam), Warguet, Yargot.

In **Unity**, 67 incidents killing 156 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Abiemnom, Agarak, Awila, Bentiu, Bieh, Buaw, Duar, Gandor, Ganyiel, Gay, Gier, Guat, Guit, Guol, Jahjah, Jam Jang, Jowluak, Kaljak, Koch, Kuey, Leer, Lothey, Mankien, Mayendit, Mayom, Mirmir, Niemni, Nyadai, Nyal, Nyaroump Port, Padeah, Pankuach, Panyijiar, Pariang, Ruathkey, Rubkuay, Rubnor, Teliach, Thaker, Tharkur, Toykom, UNMISS Rubkona Protection of Civilians site, Wangbuor, Wunyar, Yida.

In **Upper Nile**, 72 incidents killing 258 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Adong, Amut, Bankeka, Dangaji, Doma, Doro, Gendrassa Village, Ghanga, Kaka, Kaya Refugee Camp, Ketbek, Khor Jala, Kwat, Kwat Chien Gaw, Kwat Chien Thor, Langkei, Leka, Liang, Maban, Malakal, Malakal UNMISS Protection of Civilians site, Mandeng, Mangok, Manrath, Meganis, Melut, Nasir, Paloich, Panejangnyong, Panomdit, Renk, Roradwei, Tabaldi, Thor Gwang, Ulang, Wanding, Yawaji.

In **Warap**, 84 incidents killing 326 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Achol-Awakou, Adier Chien, Ajak-Kwach, Akiar, Akok, Akol Awet, Akook, Alwel, Amunguk, Arol, Aweng, Awul, Bombel, Dang, Faier, Gormok, Kacuat, Kirik, Kuajok, Liet Nhom, Mabior Yar, Maiwai, Makwoich, Malou, Mangolapuk, Manyiel, Maper, Mareng Cattle Camp, Marial-Lou, Mashet, Mayen Jur, Mayom Biong, Medar, Nyang, Nyiel, Pagol, Paliang, Pankot, Parieng, Pulbar, Romich, Shum, Toch, Tonj, Turalei, War Gel, Warrap Town, Wun Kote, Wunkuel, Wunlit.

In **West Bahr-al-Ghazal**, 14 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Alur, Bagari, Bararud, Kangi, Mapel, Mbili, Ngosuluku, Pdu, Wau.

In **West Equatoria**, 123 incidents killing 380 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Akpa, Bahr Olo, Bangaru, Banzua, Central Bazande, Dingimo, Dorroh, Eyirh, Gamunakpe, Gbatanzere, Ibba, Ikpiro, Jambo, Kasiko, Kptonayo, Lali, Langua, Lanyi, Lui, Maaku, Mabaiku, Mabenge, Mabilia, Madi (Witto payam), Madi-ba, Maiku, Mapuordit, Mapuse, Maridi, Matakurungu, Mupoi, Mvolo, Nabiata, Nagero Town, Namibia, Namutina, Nangume, Natongi, Sakure, Sanakpuro, Senenguse 2, Source Yubo, Tambura, Wando, Yambio, Yangiri Town, Zaga, Zungoa.

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## Disclaimer

Event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the latter's publication. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident data might affect the comparability of data over time. For more information on ACLED's methodology, please see [www.acleddata.com/resources/](http://www.acleddata.com/resources/). For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data, please see the [ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED"](#). The lack of information on an event in this report does not permit the inference that it did not take place. The boundaries and names displayed do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the Austrian Red Cross.

## Cite as

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: South Sudan, year 2021: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 8 June 2022